VOORHEES "ROASTED"

Senator Wolcott Makes the Indiana Demagogue Squirm.

The Latter's Crooked Record on the Financial Question Exposed to Public View Again.

SPICY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Boutelle Tramps on the Corns of the Doughfaces.

Representative Springer Becomes Angry and Assumes a Warlike Attitude for a Few Moments.

Esrcial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Senator Voorhees was to-day called down on his alleged friendship for silver. He was again charged with being a "gold bug." Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, drew the data against the Indiana Senator to prove that, while Mr. Voorhees professed great friendship for silver, he really wanted to demonetize it. The accusation precipitated the Indiana chairman of the finance committee into a cold sweat. He declaimed and proclaimed in several forms of language that he was in favor of free coinage; that he was as earnest for silver as ever in his life. He denied that if the silver-purchasing clause of the act under discussion was unconditionally repealed silver would be demonetized. The silver men were unable to see the point. They thought the demonetization of silver meant the cessation of its increase in volume, the further recognition of silver by purchases and coinage. Then Senator Voorhees alluded to the preamble which he had placed to the House bill, declaring that the honor of the government was pledged to bimetallism, and that gold and silver should be maintained on a parity. Senator Wolcott was wholly unable to see where the proclamation in the preamble amounted to anything. He thought it farcical and a travesty on silver, as it provided for nothing-simply professed friendship. He said that the Indiana Senator was constantly crying his fealty to silver and unceasingly announcing that he was in favor of bimetallism, while at the same time he was ready to vote for the unconditional repeal of the only law providing silver as a money metal. He demanded to know of Senator Voorhees, as a score of other silver Senators have demanded to know, whether, if the present law was unconditionally repealed, assurances could be given that another silver law would be signed by President Cleveland to take its place. Neither Senator Voorhees nor any of his Democratic colleagues could give such assurance. Then the Colorado Senator said that the Indiana Senator was unquestionably opposed to silver and in favor of demonetizing it. Senator Voorhees is quite unfortunate in his efforts to establish a position in favor of silver. The silver Senators seem to be winding the gold meshes around him more and more closely every day, until his position has become almost pitiable. He finds the equestrian act of riding two horses tandem fashion very dif-

The Debate in Detail.

was much larger than it has been for several weeks back, so there is no excuse for a suggestion of absence of a quorum. The resolution offered last Saturday by Mr. Wolcott, instructing the finance committee to report a bill to carry out the bimetallic declaration of the Voorhees substitute, was taken up, and Mr. Wolcott addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. The President's open letter, addressed to the people of the United States through Governor Northern, of Georgia, was one of the most remarkable pronunciamentos of this generation. The President of the United States, while Congress was in extraordinary session, convoked by his proclamation, informed the country that he was astonished at the position of the Senate to the measure he had advocated in his message. Such an utterance was intrusive and offensive. It would not be tolerated in any civilized country of Europe, empire or kingdom, where legislatures existed. Mr. Wolcott said that the passage of the repeal bill would leave to silver no place as a standard value. As to the proposed international agreement, he declared it to be a chimera, a myth. The President's message had changed the whole aspect of the situation. If the President's attitude had been understood, ground taken by Senators favoring repeal might have been different. But it was not too late yet. Surely the friends of silver who advocated repeal of the Sherman act solely as a steppingstone to the fuller recognition of the metal would not follow the executive further. The present great crisis demanded absolute frankness. Senators should no longer "hold with the hare and run with the

Mr. Voorhees denied that the pending bill would demonetize silver. The statement that it would do so might be repeated a hundred thousand times and still it would not be true. There was at this time nearly \$618,000,000 of silver currency, \$541,000,000 of which was legal tender; and not one dollar of that would lose its legal-tender monetary value. On the contrary, the bill was a better friend to silver money than any measure could be which bought silver as corn, wheat, oats and rye. The bill did not touch the monetary value of silver. It merely said that the government does not want to buy any more silver bullion. Mr. Voorhees defended his position on the silver question from criticisms upon his inconsistencies made some time ago by Mr. Harris, and asserted that he would rather be inconsistent with his whole political life than be inconsistent wth his sense of public

Harris inquired whether the passage of the House bill or of the finance committee substitute would not remove the last statutory regulation of silver as a money metal. It would leave the silver already coined untouched and unimpaired; but would it not effectually destroy any hope of the future coinage of silver? Mr. Voorhees repeated his assertion that the passage of the repeal bill would not demonetize a dollar of silver. As to silver bullion, it was a raw material, and the

term "demonetization" could not be applied Mr. Harris-If you pass the pending bill, can you utilize silver in any way to increase the volume of money in the country? Mr. Butler-In other words, does it not absolutely stop the coinage of silver? Mr. Voorhees-The Senator from South Carolina ought to know that there is a coinage power left in the Sherman law after the purchasing clause is repealed. Mr. Morgan rose to put another question to Mr. Voorhees, but the latter decilned to yield for the purpose, and went on with his speech. In answer to another question by Mr. Harris, Mr. Voorhees said that there was enough silver bullion on hand now to occupy the mints seven to eight years, and that the power to coin that silver was in the Sherman act, and would remain in it after the repeal of the purchasing clause. He defended the declaratory section of the substitute, and cited Magna Charta and the Declaration of American Independence as illustrations of the value and importance of such declarations of policy. Mr. Morgan tried to get in a question as

the provision of the House bill that it. would not impair or affect the legal-tender quality of the standard sliver dollar and put in its place a mere declaration of policy.

VOORHEES RILED. There was something either in the suggestion or the implication of bad faith which it conveyed that angered Mr. Voorhees, and he declined to yield the floor. He stated that the committee had several good reasons for what it did, and, he added, with much vehemence of manner, "When the Sherman law no longer disgraces the statute book of the Nation I am ready to act promptly and with all the energy that I am capable of to carry out the pledges which this bill contains." He then went to argue that if the Senators from the silver States had opposed the passage of the Sherman bill, as he had opposed it, it would never have brought this curse upon

At the close of Mr. Voorhees's speech Mr. Morgan took the floor and put the question which he had attempted to make before, disclaiming any intention of casting any imputation on Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. McPherson offered to reply to Mr Morgan's question, but the latter stopped him and informed him very curtly that he was not asking him, but was addressing the Senator from Indiana

Mr. Hill, of New York, ventured to ask Mr. Morgan what pledge in the House bill was abandoned by the finance committee. With as little ceremony the Alabama Senator turned upon him and said that he had supposed that the Senator from New York had read the bill and was not ignorant of it. (Laughter.) Mr. Morgan then read the provision in the House bill con-

trasting with it the declaration of policy in the committee's substitute. Mr. Teller replied to Mr. Voorhees's criticism of the Senators from the silver States for supporting the Sherman bill when it was before the Senate, and asserting that the Indiana Senator was not in a condition to throw stones at them, inasmuch as he had not only voted for the Bland bill, but had voted to pass it over the President's veto. He declared that the people would not be fooled by the declaratory section in the committee's substitute. They understood the influences that were at work and knew that it was not in their interest that the pending legislation was proposed The pending measure, he continued, was an attempt to strike down silver and to put the United States on a single gold standard at the bidding of British capitalists. To say that the bill would not demonstize silver was an insult to the intelligence of the Senate. The Wolcott resolution was then placed on the calendar and the silver-pur-

chase repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan asked Mr. McPherson why the committee on finance had dropped the pledge in the House last fall and inserted simply a declaration, to which the Senator from New Jersey replied that there was sufficient pledge in the provision of the Sherman act that was not sought to be re-

Mr. Voorhees asserted that the declaratory provision in the bill was much better: that it pledged the future use and coinage of both metals, in the language of the Chicago platform. The clause from which Mr. Morgan said the committee backed down had no provision for the future at all such as appeared in the bill the committee re-

After Mr. Cockrell and others had spoken the Senate, at 5:30, went into executive ses-

There was an informal conference of some of the leading Democratic anti-repeal Senators at the Capitol on Sunday for the purpose of discussing the attitude they should assume with reference to the repeal bill. The meeting was strictly private, and the Senators who were present decline to divulge the details of the conversation. A gentleman in position to know says that a portion of the time was given to the consideration of the probability of reaching a compromise upon which the Democrats in the Senate could agree as a party measure, and that the various compromise plans before the Senate in the shape of amendments to the repeal bill were discussed, as were also the State bank-tax scheme and the proposition to issue bonds, but that no agreement was reached, even among the Senators present. A canvass of the strength of the opposing forces is said to have been made, and to have resulted in the conclusion that there are twenty-one Democratic Senators favorable to repeal and twenty-three

NORTHERN DOUGHFACES. Boutelle Alludes to Them and Spring-

er Loses His Temper. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Mr. Aldrich, of Chicago, opened the debate on the election bill this morning, with a vigorous defense of the Republican attempt to check the The attendance of Senators this morning | "Democratic frauds" in that great city and put down the "Carter Harrison ring." Mr. Dolliver, one of the Republican ora-

> tors of the Northwest, followed with a brilliant speech. "I was not one of those," he began, "who believed this session would pass without an untimely display of partisan contention. Study of the origin and history of the Democratic party convinced me that the only thing that could unite the Democracy was some project to undermine the freedom and fairness of elections. The repeal of the laws this bill seeks to wipe out means that hereafter an American citizen has no claim upon the Nation for the security of his citizenship. It is the last maneuver in a political revolution by which, within one generation, the country victorious over the rebellion of turbulent States abdicates its historic relation to its citizens and commits them for protection to the influences that deny their rights. It began by an open conspiracy to nullify the amendments of the Constitution and to leave a helpless and despised, but loyal race with no rights as citizens, and few, if we may believe the reports of the last few weeks from Roanoke, from Birmingham and from New Orleans, as human beings. The success of that conspiracy is the most mournful episode in the history of popular government in the world. The brief and pitiful struggle of the outcast race and their friends of our own blood, and their vain appeal for their protection. is a story of national humiliation, which has in it much to discourage the intelligent friends of republican institutions. Great as is the responsibility of the South, more solemn still the responsibility of the North for its miserable acquiescence in these wrongs and crimes. It is not my purpose to enter upon any defense of John I. Davenport. I know that he is an officer of a district court presided over by a Democratic judge appointed by Mr. Cleveland. He never crossed the path of an honest man. Tammany hates him with an unrestrained ferocity because upon every secret device of professional politics ne turned on the search-light of the law. The quarrel is not with him, but with the law of which he is the servant. What is the political influences which proposes to supersede the United States at national elec-tions in the city of New York? It is a secret political corporation which lives by tithes exacted from the vices, the misfor-tunes, the salaries, the contracts, the investments and the ambitions of our great American city.'

> Mr. Coombs, of Brooklyn, supported the BOUTELLE SLAPS THE DOUGHFACES. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then spoke against the measure. "Every Democratic speech," he said, "hes demonstrated that this is to be a blow at the fundamental principles underlying this government. I thought the new generation would join hands with us in building up a common country. For ten days the sheeted ghosts of the Confederacy have fitted about these halls and gibbered of a defeated conspiracy. The Vice President of the United States has been accused of undue sympathy with your struggle to capsize the government, yet you do not complain. Not a Union soldier sits about the Cabinet table." (Republican applause.) Mr. Boutelle then went on to take up the records of the Democratic chairmen of the Senate committees, Beginning with the President pro tem., Mr. Harris, he showed that almost without exception they had served in the confederate army. He reviewed the committees in the House, from the Speaker down to the committee on pensions, showing how they, too, were dominated by ex-confederates. Mr. Wilson, he said, had ejected Mr. Springer, who was from a loyal State, as chairman of ways and means, and Holman had been deposed by triumphant Democracy with a confederate.

Continuing, Mr. Boutelle said: "I declare

to why the finance committee had set aside here now, on my own responsibility as a

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Representative, that no more mischlevous doctrines, no more deadly blow at our institutions, at the essence of our nationality, of our country, can be dealt than by the denial of the right of this imperial government to cross the borders of a sovereign State. (Republican applause.) If such doc-trines are to prevail, then the cause for which I and two millions of my Northern countrymen fought when the rebellion was put down was not victorious. (Renewed applause.) I want you to understand that when you rely on the doughfaces of Massachusetts and the ballot-box stuffers of Tammany Hall you are leaning on a broken

reed." (Applause.) After delivering a glowing apostrophe to New England, in which he made some sarcastic allusions to Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Boutelle was about to read an abstract from James Russell Lowell, which, he said, described the doughface of 1861, and enabled him to throw upon the screeen of the House a photograph of the doughface of 1893. The House was listening eagerly. Suddenly Mr. Springer took exception against applying the epithet dough-face to amember of the House.
"It is an epithet," returned Mr. Boutelle, "lefiantly, "which can be applied with

equal force as well to the gentleman from Illinois as the gentleman from Massachusetts.' The House held its breath. Mr. Spring-er's face grew white with rage. "Do I un-

derstand that you applied that epithet to me?" he shouted. "You understand it as well as you are capable of understanding anything," retorted Boutelle. "I want you to know, sir," replied Mr. Springer, striding toward his adversary, with fire in his eye, "that you dare not ap-

ply such an epithet to me."
"Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois can't be impertinent to me under the guise of a point of order," returned Mr. Boutelle. "But I withdraw the epithet," he continued, moving his arms magnanimously in Mr. Springer's direction, "in order that I may go on with my speech. I deny, however, that it was unparliamentary. The attempt to make it so is as silly as was the attempt in the last Congress to take exception to the word 'mugwump.' " Mr. Springer was evidently far from being satisfied with the bout, but he scated himself, and Mr. Boutelle read the extract from Lowell.

Mr. Everett inquired whether Lowell had written the lines in describing a politician

EVERETT HURT.

Mr. Boutelle left it to the gentleman to apply the lines to himself if he saw proper. Mr. Everett merely wished to state that those lines had been written during the Mexican war. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Boutelle replied that he was aware of that fact. (Incredulous laughter on Demo-

Mr. Marshall, of Virginia, said that the gentleman from Maine could not make a speech without waving the bloody shirt and being stirred up by the hobgoblin of the dead Confederacy. He would not endeavor to reply to such a speech. He merely wished to say that he would vote for the repeal o the federal election laws because he be lieved them to be useless and inexpedient. Mr. Stallings, of Alabama, also denounced the laws, and contended for their repeal as unconstitutional, unrepublican and undem-

Mr. Lockwood, of New York, in favoring repeal, said that he did so in advocacy a free ballot. The deputy marshals should be retired and the rights of the States should be preserved.

Mr. Payne, of New York, opposed the re-peal, and ridiculed the facility which was possessed by the Democracy of New York city in naturalizing citizens prior to the enactment of these laws. He also criticised the party for its action in the nom! nation of Judge Maynard. "Why do you demand honest elections," he asked, addressing the Democratic side, "when you nominate for the highest judicial position n the Empire State a criminal." Mr. Fitch, of New York, chairman of

the committee which reported the bill, closed the debate for the Democrats, It seemed particularly fitting, he said, that the last argument in favor of the repeal of the laws should be made by a reprsentative of New York city, where they were originated. It is in that city, also, that their operation s most conspicuous, and-it is mainly or account of public indignation against them there that they are about to be repealed He scored John I. Davenport without restraint, and traced the attempt of the Republicans at Albany and Washington to legislate New York into a Republican city. But the result of this attempt and the performances of Davenport had only been to drive the Republicans entirely from control in New York city. He defended New York against the assaults that had been made upon her government and people, and paid a glowing tribute to her intelligence, progressiveness, social life, her prosperity and her integrity. In conclusion he denied that there was any question of States or the interpretation of the Constitution involved in this repeal. To redeem the pledges made by the Chicago platform, in the light of experience of these laws, and in the name of the city of New York, he de-manded the passage of the pending bill.

Mr. Tucker rose at the close of Mr. Fitch's speech to ask leave to print some remarks in reply to an aspersion upon his father, John Randolph Tucker, from Mr. Boutelle Before taking his seat he said he could not refrain from congratulating the Democrats that whatever inducements this debate had brought forward for the repeal of the election laws, the Democratic party was now a unit for their demolition. Then, at 4:40, the House adjourned.

ALLEGED KESSLER ROBBER.

Arrest of "Charles H. Smith, from Nowhere," with Bags of Specie.

CADILLAC, Mich., Oct. 9 .- A man has been arrested here who is thought to be one of the Kessler, Ind., train robbers. He came here last Friday and registered as "Charles H. Smith, from nowhere." The alleged robber sported four revolvers and tried to use one when an officer arrested him. Two heavy grips loaded with specie, amounting to \$1,750, diamonds, jewels and several cards marked "Ionia 4" were also captured. Smith is about forty years old, weighs 140 pounds, is five feet four inches high and wears a black beard.

Two New Yorkers Sent to Prison. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- Frank Ellison, the man about town and former Wall-street broker, who was convicted of assaulting William Henriques was to-day sentenced to five years in State's prison by Recorder Howard L. Bain, the former cashler of the Home Savings Bank, charged with embezzlement, was sentenced, to-day, to four

Killed by Regulators. DRESDEN, Tenn., Oct. 9.—Bob Hudson, colored, was shot and killed last night while defending his wife, who was being whipped by white regulators.

years in State's prison.

THE whole world pays tribute to the merits of "Garland" Stoves and Ranges. BIG FOUR ROUTE. Great Football Game.

BUTLER VS. DE PAUW, At Greencastle, Saturday, Oct. 14. Special train will leave Indianapolis, via Big Four line, at 1 p. m. Returning, leave Greencastle after the game is over, about 5:45 or 6 p. m. Fare for the round trip, \$1:20. Call for tickets at No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place and Union Station. H. M. Bronson, A. G. P. A.

\$3.30-To Cincinnati and Return-\$3.30. VIA C., H. & D. R. R.

Good going on any regular train of Oct. 10 and 11, and good to return until Oct. 14, inclueive. The C., H. & D. is the official route for the Indianapolis Encampment, No. 80, Union Veteran Legion. Secure tickets at city ticket offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South lilinois street, and Union Sta-

\$3,50-CHICAGO AND RETURN-\$3,50

Via Pennsylvania Line, For all trains of Saturday, the 14th. Tickets good for ten days. For details apply to ticket agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson place, Union Station, or Massachusetts avenue, or address W. F. BRUNNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

Only \$5 to St. Louis.

Commencing October 4, the I., D. & D. Railway will sell tickets to St. Louis at \$5. Two trains each day, leaving Union Station 8:30 a. m. and 11:10 p. m. Reclining-chair cars on night train. For tickets and full information call at city ticket office, 134 South Illinois street. Telephone 1026.

J. G. HOLLENBECK, Passenger Agent. Harvest Excursion-Pennsylvania Line, On Oct. 10 the Pennsylvania Line will sell excorrion tickets to the Northwest, West and Southwest at one fare, plus \$2, for the round trip. Tickets good for twenty days. For details apply to nearest ticket agent, or address W. F. BRUNNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

\$4.50-Chicago and Return-\$4.50, Every day, via the Pennsylvania Line.

HOLMAN TOO GREEDY

The Aged Objector "Called Down" by His Hoosier Colleagues.

Wanted to Make Himself Solid with His Constituents by Giving Them Minor Places Under Bracken.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHII'GTON, Oct. 9 .- Representative William S. Holman has been in a disturbed frame of mind ever since his recent visit to his home at Aurora. He now fully realizes that the opposition to his renomination is as persistent as it is bitter and as formidable as it is personal. In his conversation with members on the floor of the House who approach him on the outlook of his renomination the old gentleman's affected cheerfulness is almost pathetic.

"Oh, I have no idea that I shall have a rival in the Democratic field next spring," said Judge Holman when a fellow-member approached the subject on the floor of the House to-day. "You know I have not been a candidate for renomination within many years, and, of course, I would not at this time say that I anticipated opposition or was a candidate. My people have simply come together every two years and given me the nomination by acclamation. If I anticipated any opposition I would not anticipate a continuance of my career in Congress, for I have long assured myself that whenever my constituents, or any considerable portion of them, wanted me to retire they could very easily indicate that fact. I don't regard any of the talk about this and that one within my party as being an aspirant or a candidate to be in any way my rival." And then a far-away expression came to the old man's face which branded his statement as being somewhat other than his real thoughts.

A new trouble entered Judge Holman's

political household to-day. When he visited

his home the other day he was called upon by a number of constituents, who solicited his assistance in securing positions under Internal Revenue Collector Bracken. When Judge Holman returned to Wasnington information came here to Representative Cooper and others that Holman had been home for the purpose of disarming the opposition to his renomination by having the most of his opponents appointed to minor places under Revenue Collector Bracken, and that he had apportioned out nearly all of the forty-eight or fifty office which the Brookville citizen has at his disposal. The Judge had played sneak upon his colleagues, it was reported. Not only was Representative Cooper, but Representatives Martin, Hammond and McNagney, of the northern part of the State, soon up in arms. Before Bracken was agreed upon for appointment these men were assured by Holman that they should have the lion's share of the offices under the collector. It will be remembered that Holman was buncoed into the indorsement of Bracken much against his will, and that the real credit of Bracken's appointment is due to Senator Voorhees, For several weeks Holman had been unable to screw his courage to a point where he was willing to discriminate in favor of or against any of the many aspirants for the place in his district. Finally Senators Voorhees and Turpie sent for him. The former insisted that Holman should his man then and there. After a long hesitation, Senator Voorhees said he would name the man, and that Holman might take the responsibility and the credit. He then announced to Holman that he would recommend Bracken. It immediately became a case of Holman indorsing Bracken and receiving the credit or permitting the appointment to go outside of the Fourth congressional district and to Voorhees. The three or four Representatives from the northern districts of the State had been making a demand for the collectorship, and when they were called off they were assured by Holman that they might have the minor places under the collector. So the discovery that Holman was about to appro-priate a large share of the places under Bracken for the purpose of allaying opposition to his renomination put the four Democtatic Representatives named upon the war path to-day, and they have severely "sat down" upon the venerable Representa-tive of the Fourth district, and have left him leaning so far backwards that they believe his nerve for claiming even his own will not return again. Judge Holman says there are about thirty-

five positions under Bracken which are free and may go to any of the counties in the collection district. There are twelve or thirteen local officers which must come from certain places, like one or two to Indianapolis, one to Madison, two to Fort Wayne, and one to Hammond. Representative Cooper said to-day that the result would be an equable distribution of the offices by Congressional districts, and that nearly al of the counties in the collection district would get a place. He did not take into calculation the distribution of as much of the minor patronage to the Fourth Congressional district as would go to the others, because the collector was located in that district. It looks as though the entire Democratic delegation from Indiana was "dead onto" the antiquated objector, and that his troubles never end so long as he remains in troubles would never end so long as he re-

mains in political life. WILL MAKE A HOT FIGHT.

Republican Congressional Campaign Committee Organized for Work

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-The Republican congressional campaign committee to-day unanimously selected Representative John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, to be its chairman, and Mr. Olds, of Michigan, private secretary to Senator Stockbridge, secretary and treasurer. The committee then selected Thos. M. McKee, of Logansport, as assistant secretary and treasurer. The wide experience of Mr. Olds made him desirable as counselor. He has successfully managed the State campaign in Michigan a number of times. It is not his intention to give the office more than cursory attention, so that Captain McKee will be really the active secretary and treasurer, and will accomplish the management of the bu-

Chairman Caldwell said to the Journal correspondent to-day that the campaign for Congress next year would be one of the most important and interesting in the history of political parties. The Republicans are confident that they will have a majority of the next House of Representatives. It is the intention to force the fight at every point; to forge to the front the interests of labor, protection to American industries, sound currency and the needs of the farm. Chairman Caldwell said that besides consideration of the present depressed condition of the country, which was due directly to the incompetency of the Democratic party and the lack of faith in the present administration, there was being evinced general disgust for the party in power, and he intends to put the Republican congressional campaign committee immediately to work. It will co-operate with the Republican national committee and Republican League and other clubs in every section of the country. It is to be a long campaign, and one of education.

Opening of the Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.- The United States Supreme Court began its October term to-day. All the justices were on the bench. Among the distinguished people present were the Attorney-general of Great Britain, Sir Richard Webster, Senators Lindsay, Hawley, Davis and Palmer, Representative Sayers, Attorney-general Olney, Justice Strong (retired), and ex-Senator Ed-munds. Chief Justice Fuller announced that owing to the death of Justice Blatchford all business set for to-day would go over until to-morrow, and court adjourned to enable the members to pay their respects to the President of the United States in a body. A number of attorneys were admitted to practice, including Attorney-general Maloney, of Illinois, who is here in connection with a boundary-line dispute between Illinois and Iowa.

Preparing to Oust Old Employes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- The further report of the joint committee appointed to inquire into the number and efficiency of the employes of the executive departments of the government shows that of the number employed in the eight executive de-partments the Department of Labor, Civilservice Commission and Fish Commission, which are under civil-service law, \$,207 are in the class subject to competitive civil-service examination preliminary to appointment, and that 3,265 of that number entered the service after such examination. The residue, 4,762, were employed in the de-Don't become constipated. Take Beecham's fied and placed under civil-service laws by executive order. Of the whole number em-

ployed, 5,610 have from one to nine relatives each in the government service at

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.-The Senate, in executive session, to-day, made public the confirmations of last Thursday, including four Indian agents appointed from one State four Indian agents appointed from one State
to another, the Chief Justice of New Mexico and others as follows: Thomas Smith,
of Virginia, Chief Justice of New Mexico.
Indian agents—John A. Smith, of Mississippi, at Yankton, S. D.; R. M. Allen, of Ilinois, at White Earth, Minn.; Joseph Robinson, of Missouri, at Nez Perces, Ida.; W.
L. Hargraves, of Indiana, at Western
Shoshone, Nev. Also W. H. Stockhouse,
collector of customs for the Fourth district
of Iowa, and Jos. C. Straughan, Surveyor-

Voorhees Gets Another Plum. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

of Iowa, and Jos. C. Straughan, Surveyor-general of Idaho.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Senator Voorhees was at the Treasury Department this morning in the interest of some of his office-seeking constituents. After he left the department Secretary Carlisle directed that the resignation of Joseph P. Throop, of Terre Haute, collector of internal revenue for that district, be called for, the same to take effect upon its receipt. Joshua Jump, who was some months ago recommended for the position, is to be appointed.

Col. "Eb" Henderson "Got Left."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- Col. Ebenezer Henderson has given up his contest for his old position, Deputy Commisioner of Internal Revenue, and has returned to his home at Martinsville. The Indiana Democrats were given to understand that the present incumbent, George Wilson, of Hamilton, O., would be retained for some time, and that if a change was anticipated the office could not go to Indiana.

General Notes.

WASHINTON, Oct. 9 .- James F. Mendenhall, of Greensburg, clerk to the House committee on Indian affairs, and secretary to Judge Holman, has returned to Washington after a pleasant visit to his home.

Clara Habermel was to-day appointed postmaster at Bradford, Harrison county, Indiana, vice Frederick Raakil, removed, and Mrs. R. T. Linson, at Sedalia, Madison county, Ohio, vice J. N. Ford, resigned.

The Chilian claims commission, which is to pass on the claims arising from the destruction of the property of Americans and others during the Chilian-Peruvian war, met here to-day. Hon. John Goode is the S. Boutwell was introduced to the commission as assistant counsel for the government of Chili.

The Controller of the Currency has approved the Union National Bank of Louisville as reserve agent of the Second Na-tional of New Albany, and the Second Na-tional of Cincinnati for the Merchants' National of New Albany. The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the Senate to-day, pointing out his warrant for the employment for the commission to investigate the New York custom house in the sundry civil appropriation bill of 1880, which appropriated \$100,000 for the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs Judge McComas to-day overruled the denurrer against the indictment in the case of Colonel Ainsworth and others in the

Ford Theater disaster. Mr. Ross Perry, counsel for Colonel Ainsworth, gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Appeals.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 .- For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; warmer in extreme northern portions; cooler in western Illinois; south-

easterly winds. For Ohio-Fair; warmer in northern portion; winds shifting to southeast.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9. Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 7 A.M. 30.03 60 75 South. Clear. 0.00 7 P. M. 30.03 74 64 S'west. Clear. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 84; minimum temperature, 59. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for Oct. 9, 1893: 0.10

Normal.... dean.... Departure from normal..... -0.10Excess or deficiency since Oct. 1 *1.04 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -106 -2.03C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

An Ex-Saloon Keeper's Crime. YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 9.—James Campbell, a retired saloon keeper, shot and killed his wife and fatally wounded Patrick Tinney, a guest of the family, at his residence, in the eastern part of the city, at midnight. Campbell had been drinking, but was not intoxicated. The murderer was arrested and Tinney taken to a hospital. Campbell is sixty years old and his wife was about the same age. When arrested he attempted to palliate his crime by stating that he caught Tinney and his wife in a compromising position. Mrs. Campbell had always borne a good reputation.

Wants the Chimes Silenced.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.-Dr. James Leete has applied to the law to silence the chimes of Pilgrim Congregational Church. The Doctor bases his complaint on the detriment caused his patients by the loud clang of the bells. In a former suit brought by the physician the court decided the bells could only be rung between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., with shutters closed. Now he wants them silenced altogether.

Hotel Burned by Boys. PUEBLO, Col., Oct. 9.-The Mesa Hotel burned to the ground to-day. The hotel was six stories high with a two-story cupola in addition. A gang of boys used the cupola for headquarters for gambling and smoking and they are undoubtedly responsible for the fire. The building as it stood cost \$125,000; insurance is \$70,000.

There is nothing better for cleaning copper kettles than powdered borax and soap. Wet a coarse cloth in hot water, soap it well, and sprinkle over it the powdered bor-

Absurd Idea

The idea that good extract of Vanilla is easily produced is so absurd as to be unworthy of notice. Unless the best Mexican Vanilla Beans are used, properly cured, properly aged, and the flavor properly extracted, and allowed to stand at least one year before offering for sale, good extract of Vanilla is an impossibility. Try

> Flavoring Vanilia

Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

and note their delicious flavor.

Which ever way the election goes, Sullivan or Denny, many a many will wear a new Hat on his friend. The most popular Hat in the city is

HAYS HAT

It looks well on the tall man, the short man, the stout man and the lean man.

Price, \$4. Equal in quality to any \$5 Hat in the mar-

"No Style, All Stock," Describes Doney's Leland Cigar Exactly.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS,

125 North Delaware St.

TELEPHONE 561. SOCIETY NOTICE.

MASONIC - ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS:-Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Stated con-clave in Alasonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock. V. W. WOODWARD, Em. Comer. JACOB W. SMITH, Recorder.

LOST-A MEERSCHAUM PIPE, IN BIG 4 train, No. 11, Saturday night. Reward. W. B. P. T OST-FOX TERRIER, ABOUT FIVE MONTHS at old, white body, black face and ears, with white stripe from forehead to end of nose. Answers to name of "Tip." Return to 147 North New Jersey street, and receive reward.

WANTED-MISCELLANE US. WANTED-INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL DE-posits. NEWTON TODD, 7 Ingalls Block. WANTED - YOUNG, REFINED WIDOW, would like position as housekeeper, or to take care of children. R. A., Journal. WANTED-LADY SUPERINTENDENTS.
Pleasant, profitable, permanent employment,
Address, with stamp, Mrs. NETTIE HARRISON WANTED-AMERICAN COLLEGE GRADU. VV ate desires position as German and French translator for literary gentleman. Address,

FRENCH, care Journal.

FINANCIAL. TOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. A SAYLES, 75 East Market street, MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block. OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE— Bonds, Consumers' Gas Tru t Stock and Com-mercial Paper, bought and sold. W. H. HOBBS, 70 MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW est market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis

AGENTS WANTED. WANTED-AGENT-WE WANT SMART MAN to take exclusive agency, and handle our goods for his own account. No money, but a #500 bond required. Address BASTINE & CO., Manufacturers Flavoring Extracts, New York.

FOR RENT-ROOMS. FORRENT-RESIDENCE, CORNER OF PENN. sylvania and Fifth streets-furnished or unfurnished. 97 Lombard Building. FOR RENT-A BRICK BUSINESS ROOM, west side of the public square, in Greenfield, Ind.; good location; reasonable rent. Natural gas used in it. Apply to WM. H. GOODING. Greenfield, Ind.

CLASHVOYANT. CLAIRVOVANT-CALL AND SEE MADAME May, elsirvoyant; can give luck in love and business. Has moved to 21 North New Jersey street,

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year



